

city here, Lord Northcliffe last night said the English people wanted to end war and that the basis of the league of nations should be the association of the two formidable powers which control nearly all the raw materials of the world. He added:

"I am most hopeful that the President's visit to England will fix the basis of the league to be formed and that it will be one of the most attractive of the fourteen points."

**Plays Good Politics.**

President Wilson's statement to the London Times is considered good politics because it causes good feeling in England, which he is about to visit, but it is noted that he makes the league of nations the paramount object.

The activities of Herbert Hoover here indicate that ships and food are counted upon as powerful allies of the Wilson plan. France is eager to have 1,000,000 tons of ships built in America immediately, but decision on this request is withheld.

When President Wilson goes to England British labor leaders, like the French Socialists, will present to him an address demanding that the league of nations be made a part of the peace treaty, as the President urged. This demand by labor leaders of all countries is adding weight to President Wilson's arguments in Government circles.

Labor's demand for representation at the peace table is counting also for President Wilson, in the opinion of impartial diplomats here, who confess that the situation diplomatically is unprecedented in this respect.

## U. S. CORRESPONDENTS MEET NORTHCLIFFE

**Publisher Says Visit Will Have Good Effect.**

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Lord Northcliffe, chairman of the London headquarters of the British Mission to the United States and England's greatest newspaper owner, last night gave a reception in honor of American newspaper correspondents in Paris. Lord Northcliffe said the gathering of American newspapermen in Paris was the greatest ever seen in any European country, and he was sure their visit to England as guests of the Government would have great influence on the relations between the American and European countries.

President Wilson, Lord Northcliffe added, would have the greatest welcome a ruler ever received when he goes to England. He pointed out that England had suffered more than the United States during the war because she had been called on to supply France with many things. Therefore the correspondents would find a shortage in numerous things when they went to England.

The British people, Lord Northcliffe continued, had been obliged to submit to rationing without exception. The newspapers had been more fortunate than some of those in other countries because they had been more careful in conserving raw materials. Nevertheless they had been obliged to restrict in size to one half of 1917.

The speaker said a warm friendship had grown up between the British and American soldiers who had fought together at the front, and this fact certainly would afford a basis for the development of closer relations between the two foremost nations of the world. President Wilson, Lord Northcliffe said, was a man of infinite courage and had not hesitated to break all American traditions in entering into the war. He said he was glad the President was going outside London and into England, to see the British people, where the people had suffered most from the American civil war because they were dependent upon the supply of American cotton, but yet had remained constant in their friendship to the North. There the President would see the English people, for London was no more England than New York was America. The speaker concluded by saying that he was certain the President's visit would do immense good.

## IRISH HONOR PRESIDENT.

**Forty Towns Hold Meetings—Many Invitations Extended.**

DUBLIN, Dec. 22.—This was Wilson day in Ireland. Meetings were held in more than forty towns and resolutions drafted by the Sinn Féin leaders inviting President Wilson to visit Ireland and pledging him Ireland's support were adopted. At most of the meetings Sinn Féin Nationalists joined with the Sinn Féin.

The attitude of the Unionists is that the President will not interfere in the domestic politics of Ireland, but that he would be welcomed to Ireland to examine into real conditions and problems.

The meeting at Dublin was presided over by the Lord Mayor. The City Trades Council cooperated. At the meetings held under Sinn Féin auspices the majority of the speeches appealed to President Wilson not to overlook Ireland's case at the peace conference.

## WILSONS GUESTS AT A DINNER.

**British Ambassador Host to President and Mrs. Wilson.**

PARIS, Dec. 22.—President and Mrs. Wilson were guests of honor at a dinner last evening in the British Embassy, given by the Earl of Derby, British Ambassador. Among the guests were Count Romanones, Spanish Premier; Vittorio Orlando, Italian Premier; Baron Sonnino, Italian Foreign Minister; Gen. John J. Pershing, Major-Gen. Sir David Henderson, former president of the British Air Council; Admiral W. S. Benson and Col. E. M. House. Many prominent figures in political life were present.

Following the reception that succeeded the dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were escorted to their carriage by the Earl of Derby and the Secretary of the Embassy.

**President Masaryk Enters Prague.**

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the newly formed Republic of Czechoslovakia, has made his solemn entry into Prague, according to advice received here today from that city.

## WILSON WILL ASK PLEDGE TO LEAGUE

**Continued from First Page.**

The situation, therefore, is now described about like this: President Wilson believes that a league of nations should be formed to prevent future wars and regards this as an all important part of the peace programme.

**How the Premiers Stand.**

Premier Clemenceau believes that in principle the league of nations plan is an excellent thing, provided it can be made workable. Premier Lloyd George is ready to endorse the idea and naturally hopes that some benefit will result from exchange of ideas on the subject. Premier Orlando concurs in the views of the others. There is nothing new in this, it is explained, because France, Great Britain and Italy understood point XIV, along with most of the other points when the armistice was signed. The point follows:

"A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

According to latest reports, the peace conference will not begin until February. At the first sessions the league of nations in all probability still will be in the form of a general association of nations, and it is possible shortly thereafter to compare some of the ideas advanced by specially qualified British, French and American investigators on some of the questions involved. It is regarded as extremely unlikely that any satisfactory detailed plan will have been solved by this time.

## Cannot Prepare Plan Hastily.

Even assuming that by some miraculous solution for this problem of all ages were to be laid before the Entente and American delegations, the matter would only be in its infancy. If the French Premier and his delegates endorsed every detail in the plan and the British and Italian Premiers did likewise and President Wilson and the American delegates also endorsed the plan, the time it would take to prepare the pact for the so-called league only would have begun.

The league includes more than the four nations now attempting to map out the general scope of the negotiations. It includes neutrals, and if a complete league of nations, Russia and China must endorse it as well as the South American States—in fact all the nations of the world are understood to be concerned in its provisions. The league, according to the President's outline to afford "mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike" thereby vitally affects these states both great and small. Few here assume that any such gigantic task could be begun in February under the most promising conditions and completed in a few weeks after the armistice. The time it would take for the detailed plan to be worked out and agreed upon under favorable circumstances is ten years.

## Depends on the Conditions.

The point is made here that the President cannot expect more than a general idea of a league of nations to be part of the peace pact. It will, however, be of the utmost importance how any such sanction is worded. The nations may pledge themselves to formulate a detailed plan under specific general conditions, or they may agree to a treaty in which case everything would depend upon what these conditions were.

For example, if the peace pact contained the provision that the United States pledge itself to undertake, in association with the Entente nations and neutrals, the formulation of a plan, and appoint delegates, etc., the peace pact itself probably would not be delayed in ratification in the Senate, because Congress would have the right closely to scrutinize the future detailed league of nations plan and reject or modify it according to the judgment of the American people. The same would apply, it is explained, to Great Britain and France.

But if the peace pact contained provisions pledging the United States to any particular form of league involving an international police force, or a definite plan, the Senate, it is clearly indicated, would be inclined to refuse to ratify the peace pact until these features had been stricken out.

## DR. VAN DYKE SAW FOE MASS FOR WAR

**Tells Congregation of Germany's Early Moves.**

Dr. Henry van Dyke, preaching in his uniform as a Lieutenant-Commander of the navy, told a congregation in which were many army and navy officers at the Brick Presbyterian Church last night that Germany had begun the mobilization of her army weeks before the murder of the Austrian heir to the crown was utilized as a pretext for the start of the world war. At the time Dr. van Dyke was Minister to Holland.

"I saw from post of observation in Holland," Dr. van Dyke said, "the hosts of heathen Germany massing for their attack upon the world's peace in the spring of 1914. Long before the pretext of war was provided by the murder of the Austrian Crown Prince in Sarajevo I saw the troops, the artillery, the mountains of ammunition, assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle, ready for the invasion of neutral Belgium and Luxembourg and the foul strike at France."

"Every civilized nation in Europe desired peace and pleaded for it, but Germany said no. She had prepared for war. She wanted war. She got war. Now she must abide by the result of her choice."

A ripple of applause greeted Dr. van Dyke's declaration that, while Germany should be led by the United States if she is hungry, she should be compelled to take her place "last on the broad line of hungry nations."

## HOOVER SENDS FOOD TO BALKAN STATES

**Col. Woods Made Director of Relief Work in Serbia and Jugo-Slavia.**

**SITUATION IS CRITICAL.**

**Staff Will Leave at Once for Belgrade—Help Also Goes to Belgium.**

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, announced today that in accordance with the resolution of the associated Governments to take energetic steps in relief work he had appointed Col. Wood of the United States Army to be director of relief for Serbia and Jugo-Slavia on behalf of the United States Food Administration.

Col. Wood, with a staff of six officers, will leave at once for Belgrade and other points in the territory under his jurisdiction. The allied countries will send representatives to participate in the work.

Foodstuffs despatched from the United States in cooperation between the War Department and the Food Administration are now arriving in the Adriatic. They are being dispatched at various points under direction of the Quartermaster-General's staff.

Col. McIntosh of the United States Army will leave immediately for Trieste to take charge of the supply bases. He will cooperate with Col. Wood and the allied representatives in charge of the distributions in Serbia, Herzegovina and Montenegro.

Investigations made by the United States naval officials are reported to show that the situation of the populations of the towns in these regions is extremely critical, and it is expected relief can be placed in their hands within the next two weeks.

The Food Administration also is despatching a mission to Poland, composed of Col. Grove of the American Army, Dr. Vernon C. Kellogg, former director of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, and Hugh Gibson, former first secretary of the American Embassy in London. Missions to this region also are being despatched by the British and French Governments. Additional missions are being organized for Rumania.

Relief measures in Belgium and in northern France are rapidly being extended to offer shelter and clothing. The work is being done through the Mission for Relief in Belgium under the direction of W. B. Poland and with the cooperation of the American Army and Navy and the British and French armies.

The board begins that the force commander will transmit to Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman their congratulations on the high state of efficiency of the squadron under his command and their warm thanks for the distinguished services which he has rendered to the allied cause.

"The board also understands that the United States naval mine force will be leaving for home, and that they would be grateful if the force commander will inform Rear Admiral J. S. Strauss, U. S. N., of the regret that they feel at the departure of the force which has taken so energetic and valuable a part in the mining operations in the North Sea and which all the British forces that have been brought into association with it have enjoyed such cordial relations."

Britain was ready for terrifying war. Churchill says many novelities had been prepared.

## VISIT TO HOSPITAL IS MADE INTIMATE

**Continued from First Page.**

As he left each room he turned for a moment and said:

"I wish you boys as merry a Christmas as is possible in the circumstances."

## Soldier Patients Smile.

There was no cheering in reply, for some of the men were in no condition for cheering. There was no hand-clapping, for most of the men had at least one hand in surgical appliances. But there were genuine smiles of appreciation.

Some of the wounded were introduced to the President by the names the doctors and nurses had given them. There were "Texas Red," "Tennessee Sly" and "Sunny Sam." The last named was introduced as the sunniest boy in the hospital.

The President saw one lad who came to the hospital eighteen months ago with half his face shot away. His story was almost too terrible to repeat, but the President wanted to hear. So the doctors told it to him.

The boy entered the hospital with so little of his face remaining that his eyes were all that are now shown in the plaster cast which begins his record. For a year he took all his food through a tube. Now by additions of one of his own ribs, a bit of shinbone and teeth from a soldier less fortunate and some scraps of odds and ends he has a face again.

To-day he sat up in bed and was chewing gum. At a distance of twenty feet his face looked quite normal.

At a French hospital visited by President Wilson, the President, owing to lack of fluent command of the French language, was prevented from such intimate contact with the wounded men as in the American hospital. Nevertheless he visited all the wards and was roundly cheered by the patients, one of whom sang "The Marseillaise."

## XMAS SURPRISE AWAITS WILSONS

**Army to Greet President With Victory Tree.**

**By the Associated Press.**

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 21 (delayed).—Here is a guarded army secret concerning the President of the United States for publication in the United States but not in France. The story has been passed by the army censor and concerns the welcome that is being arranged for the President at Christmas.

The army is arranging for President and Mrs. Wilson a Christmas tree as a surprise and also the most gorgeous collection of German souvenirs yet gathered by the American Army of Occupation.

The souvenirs include officers' gold and steel helmets, anti-tank gun shells, swords, Iron Crosses and the like.

Passes good throughout the Third Army area for President and Mrs. Wilson, according to an announcement made last night. The gratuity is graduated up to six months pay, plus allowance exclusive of subsistence, varying with length and nature of service.

## GERMANY TO PAY IN CASH AND MATERIAL

**London Commerce Chamber Reports Reparation Plan.**

**Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.**

LONDON, Dec. 22.—How Germany can be made to pay for her illegal acts during the war is outlined in a report of the council of the London Chamber of Commerce. It stipulates that the peace treaty should require Germany to make reparation on ships sunk, enemy action with material, such as Westphalian coal, and money.

Germany, the report adds, should be compelled to furnish coal to France until the French mines, which were wrecked deliberately, have been re-established. It also calls for the delivery of all seamen and passengers murdered at sea is demanded. To enable the Allies to resume under favorable conditions their foreign trade and commerce, while enemy vessels are not allowed on the seas until the fullest restoration, as above suggested, has been made on land and sea, German tonnage not financially controlled by the Government should be allowed to sail under neutral flags.

## BRITISH ADMIRALTY PRAISES U. S. FLEET

**Letter Expresses Admiration of Rodman and Strauss.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Admiration of the work done by the war by the American battle squadron under Vice-Admiral Rodman and the mine force under Rear Admiral Strauss is expressed by the British Board of Admiralty in a letter to Admiral Sims made public today by Secretary Daniels.

"On the occasion of the departure of the squadron of United States battleships, which has for a year and a half served in British waters as the Sixth battle squadron of the Grand Fleet and has shared in all the fleet's activities, the Board of Admiralty desires to express to Admiral W. S. Sims, United States Navy, as commander of the United States naval forces operating in European waters, their sense of pride so magnificent a force should have been associated with the Grand Fleet."

The board also understands that the United States naval mine force will be leaving for home, and that they would be grateful if the force commander will inform Rear Admiral J. S. Strauss, U. S. N., of the regret that they feel at the departure of the force which has taken so energetic and valuable a part in the mining operations in the North Sea and which all the British forces that have been brought into association with it have enjoyed such cordial relations."

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Britain was ready for terrifying war. Churchill says many novelities had been prepared.

## BRITAIN WAS READY FOR TERRIFYING WAR

**Churchill Says Many Novelities Had Been Prepared.**

LONDON, Dec. 22.—In an address to the House of Commons last night, Mr. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, said:

"The difficulties, which on the eve of the armistice appeared so very formidable, have been met and overcome. We had as a whole series of terrifying novelties, some of a most intricate character, and weapons and devices of a most deadly nature, which were in readiness to be used by our troops in the campaign of 1919 had it been necessary."

"The Ministry was at full extension, straining like a runner in a race as he approaches the goal."

Dealing with the tasks still before the Ministry Mr. Churchill said one of these was the disposal of the stocks and stores of material of all kinds amounting in value to nearly \$500,000,000, and which were in the country. Recklessly handled, the disposal of such a mass of surplus stores might result in instances of "dumping" on a scale unparalleled in economic history.

Speaking with the inspection staff Mr. Churchill said:

"The efficiency in our output and inspection has been so great that the confidence of the troops in the excellence of their weapons has been unshakable. There was no army in the field more certain that their shells would burst properly, that their guns would shoot straight, and upon them, and that all of their material was the most trustworthy British workmanship could produce."

## WILSON IN ROME JAN. 3.

**Announcement of Expected Arrival Made in Italian Newspapers.**

ROME, Dec. 22.—President Wilson will arrive in Rome on January 3, according to an announcement made today in the Italian newspapers.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The President's trip to Italy, which will probably take place some time early in January, will be more than a visit to Rome. It is possible that he will choose a route that will take him, both going and returning, through some of the most important industrial centers. The details of the trip, however, cannot be worked out until his return from England.

## Canada to Reward Sons.

**Ottawa, Dec. 22.—A "war service gratuity" payable to Canada's returning naval and land forces in the place of post discharge pay has been authorized by the Cabinet today, according to an announcement made last night.**

The gratuity is graduated up to six months pay, plus allowance exclusive of subsistence, varying with length and nature of service.

## AMERICAN POLICY AMAZES GERMANS

**Militarists Cannot Fathom Easy Toleration Shown by Army on Rhine.**

**CIVIL LIFE UNTOUCHED.**

**Regulations So Simple That Virtually Full Liberties Are Enjoyed.**

**By NOBLE HALL.**

**Special Wireless Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.**

CORBIEN, Dec. 22.—The American Infantry, artillery and cavalry have taken up the positions assigned them and, although every one realizes that the war is over as far as actual fighting is concerned, the American Army is being kept keyed up to the same high pitch as when hostilities were in progress.

The effect upon the civilian population of the great display of force which the Americans have made has been most noticeable. As regiment after regiment crossed the Rhine and hundreds of hundreds of pieces of artillery rolled over the cobblestones of Ehrenbreitstein, an element of respect entered into the attitude of the people, which hitherto had been lacking almost entirely. They were impressed by the youth, the splendid physique, the lavish equipment of the United States forces, by the enormous quantities of supplies, the abundance of rubber-tired lorries and motor cars and by the businesslike manner in which the American occupation is being carried out.

The impression created upon a military people such as the Germans is all the more extraordinary, as they do not understand the idea of militarism could accuse the American army of bowing down before the God of War. Here we have the spectacle of democracy in arms occupying an enemy territory with as much regard for their democratic ideals as they would display in the A. E. F. in France, for a season of only one-eighth of that of the United States.

Figures for later weeks indicate that while the death rate in the camps in the United States declined sharply after November 1 the proportionate rate for influenza and pneumonia in the A. E. F. in France for the same period was only one-eighth of that of the United States.

It is an old and picturesque city, quiet and conservative beyond even French provincialism. It has water and gas and electric lights, but no street railways and few places of amusement even in normal times. It lies in the centre of an agricultural and grazing district, and a season of education is historically very interesting, as indeed is every city of its age in France.

## PERSHING ON QUIET VISIT TO RHINELAND

**Only Few Germans Aware of American Commander's Presence.**

**By the Associated Press.**

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 21 (delayed).—Gen. John J. Pershing made his first visit to the Rhineland today. He arrived in a private car. It is doubtful if 1 per cent. of the inhabitants of the place knew the commander in chief of the American forces was in their midst.

With the exception of Gen. Dickman, commander of the army of occupation, not even the officers at the headquarters of the Third Army were aware of Gen. Pershing's presence.

For the first time since the occupation of their city, the people of Coblenz heard "The Star Spangled Banner" yesterday. It was played by a French band during a review of French troops by Gen. Dickman.

An official spokesman described the affairs of the city in the same unobtrusive manner that marked the actual taking over of Coblenz, and the passing of French troops through the town was the first time that anything like "show" has been attempted.

When it was announced that a battalion of American troops and a detachment of zouaves were scheduled to reach Coblenz, the French commander suggested a review by Gen. Dickman. The ceremony, already far more imposing than anything the Americans had offered, was made more impressive for the inhabitants of Coblenz by the presence of Gen. Mangin, who was accompanied by three other French Generals.

The parade was witnessed by small crowds of Germans on the sidewalks. They carefully suppressed any emotions they might have felt. The French did not stop, but continued northward to a sector they will occupy further down the Rhine.

## WAR ROMANCE IS REVEALED.

**Lieut. F. A. Stark Married Army Nurse Who Is in Coblenz.**

**By the Associated Press.**

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 20 (delayed).—Mrs. Frederick A. Stark arrived at Coblenz today as a nurse in Evacuation Hospital No. 6, while her husband, a Lieutenant in the Ninety-sixth Aero Squadron, is on his way home to a suburb of Stamford, Conn.

Because it is not regarded good military form for officers and nurses to marry while on duty, the marriage of Lieut. Stark and Miss Stark was kept secret until the nurse's husband was discharged from the hospital at Limoges. They went to Coblenz six weeks ago and were married. They avoided official notice. Lieut. Stark went back to his bombing squadron and Mrs. Stark to her hospital. When the armistice was signed the Lieutenants were ordered home and his wife was sent to Germany.

## GERMAN ENVOY EXPELLED.

**Luxemburg Also Gets Rid of Its Advisers.**

LUXEMBURG, Dec. 22.—K. von Buch, German Minister to Luxembourg since March, 1914, has, together with his advisers, been expelled from the country by the Grand Ducal Government.

Three Luxembourg Ministers of State have been ordered to resign.

## GRIP GAINING IN BALTIMORE.

**745 New Cases and 70 Deaths Reported Since Dec. 1.**

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—This city is threatened with a serious outbreak, if not another epidemic of influenza. Including 72 cases reported yesterday there were 745 new cases last week, making 745 cases since December 1. Deaths from influenza in the same period aggregated 70.

Health Commissioner Blake said he would recommend quarantine regulations if necessary.

Their hearts have no hatred

## PERSHING QUARTERS NEAR GERMAN LINES

**American Expeditionary Force Is Directed From Quaint Old Chaumont.**

**CENSORSHIP IS LIFTED.**

**General Lived in Handsome Residence in Valley of the Marne.**

**Correspondence of the Associated Press.**

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, CHAUMONT, HAUTE MARNE, FRANCE, Nov. 20.

The date line reveals one of the interesting secrets of the army in France, the location of the home of the Commander in Chief and the General Staff. Until a few days ago when the censorship rules were modified to meet the new conditions created by the armistice, Chaumont has never been permitted to be mentioned in connection with the American forces.

The ease with which the general headquarters of any force, allied or enemy, is never revealed during hostilities. The military reasons for this secrecy are obvious, and in this war the airplane made it ever more necessary for Chaumont lies but a little flight from what were the German lines.

It is an old and picturesque city, quiet and conservative beyond even French provincialism. It has water and gas and electric lights, but no street railways and few places of amusement even in normal times. It lies in the centre of an agricultural and grazing district, and a season of education is historically very interesting, as indeed is every city of its age in France.

There are really two Chaumonts, the ancient town with its narrow, tortuous streets, typical buildings with curious towers and buttresses and arches giving glimpses through half open gates or iron grilles of quaint gardens and quarter courts. Many of the streets are too narrow to permit the passage of wheeled vehicles, and the big staff motor cars find difficulty in navigating the best of the old town streets.

Extending outward on the high plateau upon which the city is located is a newer and more modern Chaumont, a region of fine homes with extensive grounds and comfortable residences of the well to do and middle classes. Here the wide boulevards are tree-lined and the streets are paved with asphalt.

It is in this eastern part of the plateau that general headquarters are situated, occupying the French military post turned over to the Americans by the French. Its three great concrete barracks and numerous lesser buildings were renovated by the American staff, electric lights installed, paint and whitewash called into play and now in rooms where once the poilus barracked the great headquarters staff works. Every office is connected by telephone, the central station being operated by American girls.

## Pershing's Own Offices.

The three large barracks buildings form three sides of a great parade ground. In the centre building on the second floor are the offices of Gen. Pershing, and no soldier's workplace could be more severe. His own office and his reception room are precisely like every other office in the three buildings. The walls are whitewashed and practically barren of ornament, except for some Liberty Loan posters. A plain flat topped oak desk stands between the two windows and round about a few plain yellow chairs. A complete set of the French military code is mounted on the wall.

Headquarters are situated on a wide, tree-lined boulevard in the centre of which, between two more rows of fine old shade trees, is a spacious walkway. Until last Fourth of July this was known as the Avenue de la Liberté. It was renamed in honor of the late President.

At the beginning of the Avenue des Etats Unis, which starts from a beautiful little park, is a handsome residence in which the Commander in Chief made his home until last spring. He then moved to a large and attractive chateau, about five miles from the city. The fine old castle lies in the beautiful valley of the Marne. Its spacious grounds, parks and walks make an ideal home, where he can have the seclusion his responsibilities require, yet but a few minutes by motor to his offices at headquarters.

## PRUSSIA THREATENS POLISH PATRIOTS

**Independent Election Described as High Treason.**

**By the Associated Press.**

BRUNNEN, Dec. 21 (delayed).—The action of the Polish Government in ordering that elections be held on what is construed here to be German soil has stirred the Prussian Government to a course of action which has been described as high treason and that any acceptance of official mandates from Poland may be punished under the law regarding impersonation of officials.

The authorities at Allenstein have published a